

Papers presented at World Congress of Int. Sociological Ass'n Aug. 1978, Uppsala, Sweden

justifying the exploitation of colonized peoples. Racist ideology was mirrored & debated among scientists. At first they debated whether races had one origin or several. Later they took up the question of the equality of races. The debate has centered among physical anthropologists & has recently concerned whether races exist (splitting), or whether they do not (lumping). A report is presented of an inquiry into sociocultural & institutional influences on the orientation to the race concept taken by individual physical anthropologists. A questionnaire was mailed to U.S. Colls. & junior Colls. The 374 responses were almost evenly divided between lumping & splitting. It was expected that physical anthropologists who believed in the reality of race would stem from sociocultural backgrounds of greater privilege & prestige than anthropologists who deny its existence. The results partially support such a general contention. The findings indicate that those who argue that races are real or that the concept is useful tend to stem from backgrounds including one or more of the following: (1) first born, last, or only child, (2) M., (3) have all four grandparents born in the U.S., (4) born of a Catholic or conservative Protestant mother, & (5) born in the South or border states. Those who deny the existence of race tend to be characterized by at least one of the following: (A) intermediate birth order, (B) F., (C) have all four grandparents born outside of the U.S., Canada, North, & West Europe, (D) born of a Jewish mother, or (E) born in the Third World. Where the orientation to race did not coincide with the preceding pattern, it was frequently the case that the Rs had the opportunity for exposure to opposing influences in their graduate training. The findings seem to support the argument that those who have benefited more from the existing system of social relations & cultural beliefs will tend to embrace & make use of a concept that supports that system. It is suggested that recognition of these patterns of sociocultural & institutional influence is not sufficient reason to accept or reject the race concept, but there is reason enough for skepticism concerning its validity.

78S09884 Linz, Juan J. (Yale U. New Haven CT 06520). The Spanish Party System
 ISA Spanish Party System
 1978 ? The institution of democracy in Spain after forty years without free elections has led to the emergence of a new party system that shows only partial continuity with the one of the Second Republic. The number of parties, the ideological distance between them, the potential for polarization on the extremes, & the relatively narrow base of center parties in the electorate only partly overcome by the electoral law that favors larger parties makes it a case of polarized extreme multiparty, in many respects similar to the Italian party system. It differs, however, in the absence of a Christian Democratic Party & presence of a center right party that brings together Christian democratic, liberal, & social democratic factions & that in many respects is similar to center-right French parties. The Communist party, in spite of its Eurocommunist position & moderation, is perceived as an antisystem party by large segments of the electorate, & the same is true on the other side of the spectrum. Alianza Popular, which represents a continuity with the Francoist past, is in a comparable position. The two central parties, the UCD, led by Prime Minister Suarez & the Socialist PSOE, have to compete not only with each other, but with those at their right & left. A distinctive feature of the Spanish party system is the presence of a number of regional, national, & linguistic minority parties in highly industrial regions with a heterogeneous population of natives & Castilian-speaking immigrants in the Basque country & Catalonia. Those parties have no parallel in Italy, France, Portugal, & Northern European democracies. As in Italy, it has been argued that the Spanish one is an imperfect biparty system. In addition to an analysis of a dynamics of the party system, data from surveys & an ecological analysis at the municipal level for Spain & different regions are presented to analyze the social basis of parties by class, occupation, R. U., religion, generation, social context, & historical background.

78S09885 Liss, Lara (371C Carver Dr, Bethlehem PA 18017).
 ISA Impact of an Affirmative Action Crisis on Campus
 1978 Women
 2733 ?

The effects of affirmative action policy on the role of women in social change are explored. It is described how the process of developing a core group of women faculty, staff, & administrators with M support emerged at a highly traditional, private elitist educational institution. The response to an activist affirmative action officer is traced through passive & negative stages through the process of developing a written affirmative action plan. After three years, a crisis arose challenging campus women to unite & rise in protest against repeated diminution of authority & jurisdiction of affirmative action. U administrators were forced to reconsider decisions made as management prerogatives because of sustained involvement of an ad hoc committee of supporters. Institutionalization of affirmative action was accelerated through greater visibility of issues of sex & race discrimination.

78S09886 Ljungkvist, Harriet (County Council Health Services
 ISA Landstingets Hälsovård, Sjukhuset 541 00 Skövde
 1978 Sweden). Information about the Harmful Effects of
 2734 Tobacco Smoke: Example of an Information Process
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Although information-giving must be regarded as only a relatively small part in the work for creating a better public health, a critical phase in preventive medicine is too often due to an inadequate model for information. To illustrate this it is shown how the message about the risks with tobacco smoking has been formulated & delivered. The effects of these methods are shown in actual tobacco consumption figures. It is argued that the information models used up to now are built on a perspective of the society that is denying the existence of social inequality & its implication. To improve the information process, certain variables should be analyzed, namely the use of language, the choice of facts, & media. These variables must be adapted to the independent variable the SES.

78S09887 Ljungkvist, Harriet E. (Landstingets Hälsovård,
 ISA Sjukhuset 541 00 Skövde Sweden). Program for
 1978 Tobacco Information in County of Skaraborg, Sweden
 2735

The interest in preventive medicine varies throughout Sweden. In the county of Skaraborg, preventive medicine is well established & the Dept of preventive medicine is an integrated part of the health & welfare system. Since 1974, different preventive medicine programs have been integrated in the daily routine work, especially in the different health centers in the communities. One of these programs is a special program for information about smoking. A central idea of the program is to minimize smoking in the whole county & especially to counteract smoking among children. Different methods are used, including a smoking cessation clinic & education programs. Special attention is paid to the defining of different risk groups using SI variables. The aim is to find an accurate model for information for each of the defined risk groups. The effect of the intervention program will be thoroughly evaluated around 1984. However, the program will also be continuously evaluated & revised.

78S09888 Logan, John R. & Mark Schneider (State U New
 ISA York, Stony Brook 11794). Income Inequality among
 1978 Metropolitan Communities, 1960-1970
 2736 ?

Evidence from a sample of 28 large SMSAs in the US indicates that inequalities among metropolitan communities as measured by differences in their median incomes increased during the period 1960-1970. These inequalities are investigated along three dimensions: (1) disparities between central cities & their suburbs, (2) between incorporated & unincorporated suburbs, & (3) among incorporated suburbs. Cross-sectional & longitudinal regression analyses of the causes of such inequalities reveal significant effects of demographic characteristics of regions (personal income inequality & racial

between the social worker & a skeptical staff member: (4) use of descriptive rather than conceptual approaches to explanations, & (5) establishment of social-worker credibility through experience with behavior modification. Although individual strategies may be necessary for each agency, social workers must emphasize the aversive consequences for continued use of the traditional approaches & reinforce any change effort. Table. Modified HA

78J5642

Goldstein, Michael S., Alfred C. Marcus & Nancy Perkins Rausch (U. California, Los Angeles 90024). The Nonutilization of Evaluation Research. *Pacific Sociological Review*, 1978, 21, 1, Jan, 21-44.

* The efficiency & effectiveness of programs designed to ameliorate social problems are coming under increasing scrutiny. While expenditures for evaluation studies of these programs are rapidly escalating, the results of such research are seldom utilized in decision making. Literature on enhancing use of evaluation research is reviewed. It calls for creating special evaluation research methodologies & facilitating communication between the various professionals involved in undertaking and using evaluations. Modified HA

78J5643

Gurgudis, Erik (Friedrich-Ebert Str. 1, 5275 Bergneustadt Federal Republic Germany). Schwedische Wohlfahrtsforschung: Abgrenzungs- und Operationalisierungsprobleme am Beispiel der Untersuchungen des Niedrigeinkommen-Komitees (Swedish Research on Social Welfare: Definitional and Operational Problems in the Example of Investigations of the Low Income Committee). *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 1976, 5, 4, Oct, 330-343. (Ger)

* An analysis is presented of the development & current state of Swedish research on public welfare, focusing on the work of the Low Income Committee formed by the government in 1965 which undertook large-scale surveys on income, property, insurance, & social security payments. This survey led to the decision to measure public & social welfare according to nine aspects of the individual's life: (1) health, (2) nutrition, (3) housing, (4) children & family conditions, (5) schooling, (6) work & working conditions, (7) economic resources, (8) political resources, & (9) leisure. From aggregate data, social indicators were constructed. Four perspectives have been proposed for further development of public welfare research: (A) resources, (B) social relations, (C) activities, & (D) liberties. A schema is presented which allows for the mapping of individual variables on the above nine areas according to qualitative indicators. 2 Tables, 1 Graph. S. Whittle

78J5644

Udovićić, Gordana Kacanski (Zavod Za Promicanje Socijalnih Problema Grada, Belgrade Yugoslavia). O planiranju socijalne zaštite (On Social Welfare Planning). *Sociologija*, 1976, 18, 3-4, 235-340. (Ser)

* Social planning is a heterogeneous concept concerning its causes & manifestations. An analysis of "social need" shows how & why human needs become social needs in the presence of influential criteria that reflect the culture & general level of development of a particular society. In social welfare, social need implies a legal right to material or moral assistance without any immediate obligation to repay. Both social need & its satisfaction are crucial, socially structured phenomena. The view that social welfare could eradicate social need is untenable. This is so not only because some causes underlying social needs go beyond the scope of social welfare, & even beyond a society's actual resources, but also because society is becoming increasingly aware of problems emerging in the lives of children, adults, & old people. Too many needs have found concern in social welfare & have thus become social needs. Social welfare planning depends on given SE circumstances, on the nature of the activity, & on the quality of the social welfare apparatus. Social welfare plans

should be formulated in the context of the long range social & political program of the community. They require the close cooperation of communal organs, a scientifically organized data bank that would facilitate identification of social problems, & a sense of social responsibility on the part of planners. Modified HA

78J5645

Wodarski, John S. (U. Maryland, Baltimore 21228). The Application of Behavior Modification Technology to the Alleviation of Selected Social Problems. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, 1977, 4, 7, Sept, 1055-1073.

* The application of behavior modification technology to the alleviation of various social problems is reviewed. The discussion of specific items, with reference to relevant studies, includes: energy consumption, pollution control, token economies, architectural control of behavior, welfare worker performance, social action, crime, & social integration. Overall, development of behavior modification technology has emphasized adapting the individual's behavior to his environment to maintain & generalize the individual's behavior modification. Although to control behavior the social worker must coordinate the individual, group, organizational, & societal interventions, such control through large social systems raises ethical & political questions for the future. Modified HA

78J5646

— Premiers débats sur une sociologie du travail social (First Debates on a Sociology of Social Work). *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Soziologie/Revue suisse de sociologie*, 1976, 2, 2, June, 173-199. (Fr)

* Presented are six arguments on methodologies for social work. In *Vers une sociologie du travail social* [Toward a Sociology of Social Work], Jean-Pierre Fragnière (École d'Etudes Sociales et Pédagogiques, Lausanne, Switzerland) attempts to construct an analytical model which would permit social work practices to be situated with regard to "logics of fixation," "management apparatuses for deviance & illness," & "instances of refraction." This takes into account recent studies in the sociology of deviance as well as key concepts developed by M. Foucault & the CERF (Paris). The notion of *errance* (ordinary & extraordinary) is proposed to deal with the situation of people considered as clients of social work. This model allows the construction of a typology of the forms of social work & the proposition of an organizational instrument to deal with the multiple dimensions involved. In *Diskussionsbeitrag zum Artikel "Vers une sociologie du travail social"* [A Contribution to a Discussion of the Article "Toward a Sociology of Social Work"], Dieter Hanhart (Schweizerischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Schulen für Sozialarbeit, Zurich, Switzerland) suggests that control is central to the function of social work. Controlling powers are usually opposed by progressive, expansive powers, which seek to enlarge the area of tolerated norms. Fragnière's thorough analysis should include inquiry into the interplay between "controlling" & "expanding" forces, & the conditions under which they operate. Of special interest is the question of where, in a given society, the respective force fields (controlling vs. expanding) are situated, how much & what kind of power they have, & what strategies they use. In *Prendre en considération la problématique de la famille dans une sociologie du travail social* [Taking into Consideration the Problems of the Family in a Sociology of Social Work], Marcel Lallet (Institut d'Etudes Sociales, Geneva, Switzerland) notes that although the M/F relationship is pivotal in the functioning of social structures, it is constantly kept in check. As the origin of many types of deviance, the family should occupy a privileged place in social work considerations. In *Erwägungen zum Problem der Konstituierung des soziologischen Objektbereichs "Sozialarbeit"* [Considerations on the Problem of what Constitutes the Extent of the Sociological Study of "Social Work"], Silvia Staub (Hochschule Aargau, Aarau, Switzerland) points out that a sociology of social work must take into account

on photography, exclusion of public from trial, or a mistrial. Also discussed are the sometimes complex interrelationships between these various remedies. AA

78J2658

Narat, Austin (Yale U. New Haven CT 06510). Studying American Legal Culture: An Assessment of Survey Evidence. *Law & Society Review*, 1977, 11, 3, winter, 427-488.

* A wide range of issues relating to the attitudes of Americans toward legal institutions has been examined in recent years, making great use of survey techniques. Evidence from such surveys is reviewed here. The police, the most widely studied group, are generally viewed favorably & are the most visible symbol of the legal system; however, police are also considered to treat people inequitably to some degree. Attitudes toward lawyers are somewhat similar, but greater concern for wealthy clients is partly sanctioned by the location of lawyers in the private sector. Attitudes toward courts are generally favorable but support is weakened by actual contact with them; attitudes toward the Supreme Court depend mostly on attitudes toward the federal government in general. Feelings on civil liberties & social control tend to be complicated by lack of realization of the specific meaning of these issues. The most persistent theme of this culture is the demand for equal treatment & resentment of the legal system's failure to provide it. In practice, however, this appears as resentment of being put in an inferior position, but acceptance of a superior one. The actual shape of legal institutions is determined largely by attitudes of the public toward these institutions, thus making American legal culture a democratic one in actual practice. Appendix. Modified HA

78J2659

Savona, Ernesto Ugo (U. Studi Roma, Italy). Riflessioni sociologiche sulla didattica del diritto in Italia (Sociological Reflections on Legal Didactics Or: Teaching of Law in Italy). *Revue Internationale de Sociologie/International Review of Sociology*, 1973, 9, 1-2, Apr-Aug, 121-127. (1)

* A discussion is presented of the modes & goals of the use of law in Italy & the contents & methods of legal education. While law is progressively losing its institutional function of protecting & regulating the interests of the community, it leaves more room for the supremacy of private interests & often facilitates their attainment. That implies a negation of law & a progressive loss of credibility of institutions performing legislative & judicial functions. With reference to the teaching of law, the traditional method saddles the student of a typical Italian law faculty with a number of myths. This is the result of the logical/semantic method which separates the norms from the social context that determines them. The legal education is an instrument of cultural control over future jurists. This result is strictly connected to the conservative use of the law outlined above. What function can sociology of law perform in this situation? It can contribute to the clarification of how law is really being used on the levels of law power, law social order, & law conflict. In the law schools, it can perform a formative-critical function by providing the student with a theoretical & methodological approach toward the contents & methods of traditional jurisprudence. Modified HA

78J2660

Shapley, Deborah. Jury Selection: Social Scientists Gamble in an Already Loaded Game. *Science*, 1974, 185, 4156, 20 Sept, 1033-1034, 1071.

* When social scientists use theories about human behavior & social characteristics to help the defense pick a jury, are they manipulating the jury? Some legal critics of the jury system say that social scientists aiding in jury selection are really balancing the prosecution's general advantage. Additionally, juries routinely selected from specific neighborhoods & such groups as PTA rosters, etc. are already tantamount to the prosecution's

preselection of the jury in many cases. The evidence of a more favorable outcome for the defendant when social scientists assist in jury selection is mounting. Questions submitted to prospective jurors concerning political affiliations, educational background, newspaper preference, & ethnic background offer defense lawyers & social scientists information about the general predisposition of the prospective juror to base a prediction about how he might vote on the case. The aim to increase the probability that the jury will be sympathetic to the defendant is not, however, the same as attempting to predict or manipulate the outcome of the trial. A. Rothman

78J2661

Siegel, Harvey H. (Phillips Swager Assoc. 3622 Knoxville Ave. Peoria IL 61603). Criminal Justice—Swedish Style: A Humane Search for Answers. *Offender Rehabilitation*, 1977, 1, 3, spring, 291, 298.

* The Swedish criminal justice system is supposed to be one of the most forward thinking criminal justice systems in the world. However, its recidivism rate is 70% which is only slightly lower than the US, although the philosophies behind the two institutions are disparate. The staff do not carry weapons, & there are few escapes. Alcoholism & drunk driving compose 37% of the arrests. The availability of alcoholic treatment is minimal. Most of the criminals are of "open punishment" which means that they may choose out of a variety of programs, some job to perform. Financial compensation, competitive with the private sector, is under experimentation, as is the concept of a therapeutic community. The emphasis is on rehabilitation & compensation to society. A Rothman

78J2662

Sinha, S. Prakash (Seton Hall Law Center, Newark NJ 07102). The Fission and Fusion of Is-Ought in Legal Philosophy. *Villanova Law Review*, 1975, 76, 21, 5-6, 839-859.

* Theories of law have sometimes issued according to the way in which the relationships between the facts of the world in which man lives (is) & the values or norms by which he lives (ought) have been perceived by their formulators. The pure theory of law proposed by H. Kelsen attempts the fission of is from ought; the purposive theory of law proposed by L. Fuller & the phenomenological theories of law proposed by N. A. Poulantzas, W. Mahhofer, et al attempt the fusion of is & ought. Pure theory fails in its attempt at fission because of: (1) its fallacious methodological dichotomy, (2) its mistaken descriptive task, (3) its unsatisfactory resolution of the conflict between law & morality, (4) its unrealistic separation of the worlds of nature & validity, & (5) its failure to apply the is-ought dichotomy consistently within the structure of its own propositions. Purposive theory fails in its attempts at fusion because: (A) its argument is predicated upon the very distinction it denies, (B) value judgments about the goals of a particular behavior are not limited by the values claimed to be intrinsic to the facts of that particular behavior, (C) the fact that the actor has a purpose does not imply that he ought to have it, (D) knowledge of the actor's purpose reveals nothing about the moral quality of that purpose, (E) while the adequacy of a description may be judged with reference to the purpose for which the descriptive account is made, the account itself does not therefore become intrinsically evaluative, & (F) the morality of law cannot be apprehended by including things claimed by this theory to be intrinsic while excluding things claimed to be extrinsic. Phenomenological theories claim the fusion of fact & value by asserting that facts constitute legal values per se. This claim fails because: (a) the surfacing of the values immanent in facts does not mean that the logical distinction between the two is abolished, (b) the surfacing of certain inevitable values results in a teleological fatalism whereas the very issue of morality is predicated on the existence of choices, & (c) the theory provides merely a disguise for what is undoubtedly only one particular ideology. In the final analysis, the effort to achieve some